AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Page 2, lines 3 through 12, please replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph:

The flower colors of orange, red, violet and blue are exhibited primarily by flavonoids known as anthocyanins. Yellow colors generally derive from non-flavonoid compounds such as carotenoids and betalains, but the yellow colors of some plant species are due to flavonoids. For example, yellow carnations are known to possess 4,2',4',6'-tetrahydroxychalcone (hereinafter, THC) 2'-glucoside in their flower petals (Phytochemistry 5, 111 ~~(1996)~~ (1966)). THC 4'-glucoside is also found in *Antirrhinum majus* and *Linaria bipartita*.

Page 6, lines 6 through 17, please replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph:

Enzymes that catalyze glucosylation of a variety of compounds including flavonoids to produce glucosides are generally referred to as glucosyltransferases (GT), and plants possess a large diversity of GT molecules and their coding genes, corresponding to the types of substrates and transferred sugars. Because GT enzymes usually utilize UDP-glucose as the glucose donor, they contain in their amino acid sequence a motif that binds UDP-glucose ~~(Plant Physiol. 112, 446 (2001))~~ (Plant J. 19, 509 (1999)). Already, GT genes carrying this motif are known in 99 species of *Arabidopsis* whose entire genome structure has been elucidated (J. Biol. Chem. 276, 4338, (2001)).

Page 8, line 26, please replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph:

Non-patent document 3: Phytochemistry 5,111 ~~(1996)~~ (1966)

Page 9, lines 7 through 8, please replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph:

Non-patent document 13: ~~Plant Physiol. 112, 446 (2001)~~ Plant J. 19, 509 (1999)

Page 28, line 26 through page 29, line 3, please replace the paragraph with the following amended paragraph:

Plasmid pBE2113-GUS (Plant Cell Physiol. 37, [[45]] 49 (1996)) was digested with SnaBI and religated to remove the omega sequence, and the obtained plasmid was designated as pUE6. Separately, plasmid pUCAP (van Engelen et al. Transgenic Research 4, 288-290, 1995) was digested with AscI and the ends blunted, after which PacI linker was inserted to prepare a plasmid designated as pUCPP. A fragment of pUE6 from the $El_2$35S promoter to the NOS terminator was inserted at the HindIII and EcoRI sites of pUCPP to obtain plasmid pSPB540. The GUS gene portion of pSPB540 was replaced with the 4'CGT cDNA fragment cut out from pSPB1725, and the obtained plasmid was designated as pSFL203. That is, pSFL203 comprises pUCPP as the vector and has the 4'CGT expression cassette controlled by $El_2$35S promoter and NOS terminator.